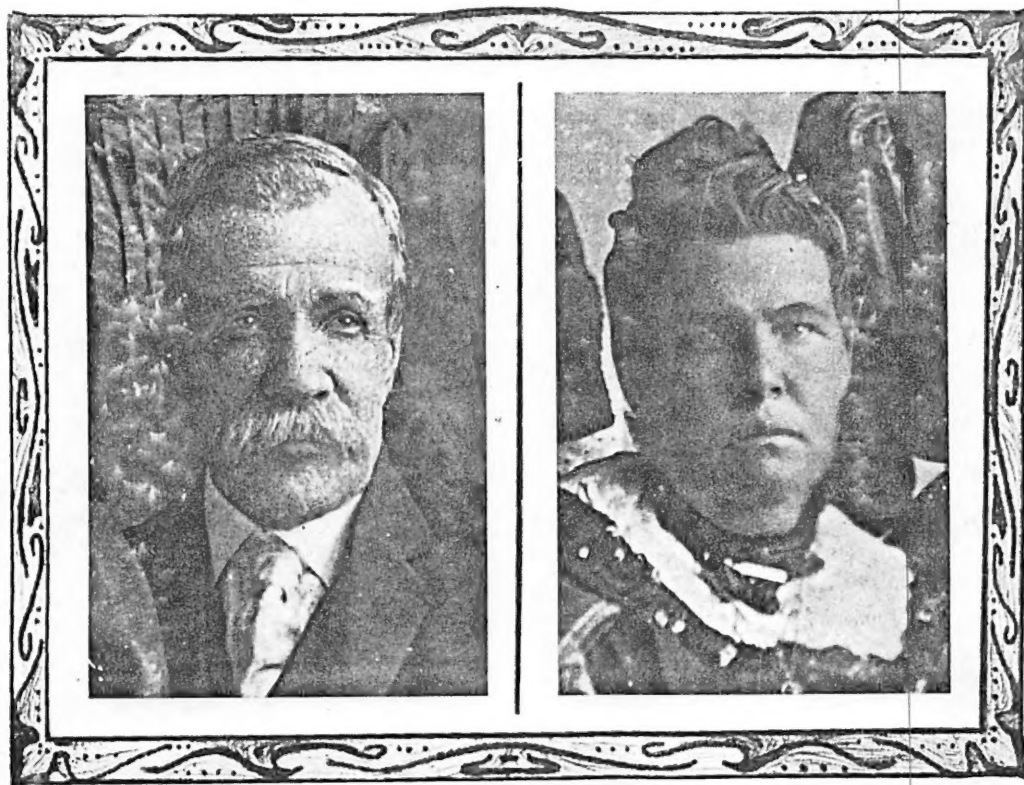


JOSEPH SMITH McDONALD — MARY MALINDA JONES



Mary Malinda Jones McDonald was born Mar. 23, 1863, at Fairview, San Pete County, Utah, to Elisha Jones and Sarah Ann Cummings. Her brothers and sisters were: Samuel Jones, born 12 July, 1858, who married Margaret Fisher; Rachel Ann Jones born 8 Jan., 1861, who married Orson Lee; Nancy Jones born 7 Sept. 1865, who married Elmer Mahoney; John Jones born 20 Dec., 1867, who married Minnie Davis; Harmon Jones born about 1870, Susie Jones born 8 Jan., 1873, who married Albert Mitchell; and Louise Jones born 20 Feb., 1876, who married Harvey Morris.

Mary Malinda was scarcely more than a year old when her parents moved to Heber City, Wasatch County, Utah. Her father had purchased ground in the eastern part of town. In addition to farming he established a black-smith shop.

Mary attended church and school as much as was possible in those days. She loved to read and always kept good books at hand. She was especially interested in the Book of Mormon and her copy was well worn for she read it through many times. She also enjoyed stories of fiction.

In childhood Mary and her sisters enjoyed the simples pleasures the mountain village afforded.

In springtime they would go daily to gather water-cress at the spring north of town, and in the autumn they had happy times gathering elderberries and choke-cherries which were bottled for use during the winter.

She learned hard work at an early age. Money was scarce, but people helped one another in times of difficulty. Besides assisting her mother at home, Mary did much to care for her aged grandparents, John and Rachel Cummings. When her mother's sister, Nancy Cummings McDonald, died leaving a family of seven children, the baby only two years old, Mary and her mother went daily to help care for them.

Two years later on Dec. 31, 1883; Mary Malinda Jones was married to the children's father, Joseph Smith McDonald. In 1898 they went to the Salt Lake Temple to receive their endowments and be sealed to each other for eternity. Their four living children, Lizzie, Edna, Ina and Otto went with them to be sealed to their parents along with William and Annie who had died.

This was a big occasion. Joseph's oldest daughter Jane and her husband, Alfred Shelton, went to



1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of contacts. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them.

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3. The third part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of contacts. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them.

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9. The ninth part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of contacts. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them.

10. The tenth part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of contacts. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them.

1. The first step is to identify the problem. This involves understanding the situation and the goals that need to be achieved.

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which are arranged in two columns. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are written in a more formal, printed style. The list includes names such as "John Smith", "Mary Jones", and "Robert Brown", along with their respective addresses in various cities and states.

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the temple at the same time and took their family with them that all might be sealed together. Joseph C. McDonald with his wife, Mary E. Giles McDonald, with their family went also.

They went in covered wagons. Mary Elizabeth's heart was weak so her husband made a bed in the wagon box that she might rest en-route. It was a long, hot and dusty drive. They all stayed at a large rooming house near the temple. There was a stable for the horses. Otto became ill so his mother took him, together with Edna and Ina and returned by train as far as Provo. They were met there and driven up Provo Canyon for there was no train into Heber City at that time.

The family lived for eight years in the home Joseph had built at 1st West and 3rd North. Then in 1891 they homesteaded 160 acres of ground in Buysville, later called Daniel. Besides helping Joseph with his first family, Mary bore ten children of her own, and cared for four orphan boys for many years.

Chester Davis, halfbreed Indian boy, came to live with them when he was about ten years old and remained until he was married. Nels Peterson came from Denmark with a missionary and the McDonalds took him to live with them. His parents had intended to come but they never arrived. Nels was part of the McDonald family until his death 17 years later. Arthur Bartell came to live with them when he was 14 years old and remained until she was married. Ernest Bartell, a younger brother of Arthur's, lived with them many years, also.

Mary Malinda was deaf from her youth, but she bore her affliction cheerfully, saying she was happy her sight remained. She did as much as possible in the Church, serving as Relief Society president for three years after the Daniel and Buysville Wards were united. She was a deeply religious woman and taught her family to love the gospel. After suffering with cancer for three years, she died Dec. 7, 1936, aged 72 years.



1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 1, 1861. It is a very important document, as it is the first official communication from the President to the Congress since the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln. The letter is written in a formal, dignified style, and it contains a number of important points. The President begins by expressing his gratitude to the Congress for the honor of his election. He then goes on to discuss the state of the Union, and the various problems that the country is facing. He mentions the issue of slavery, and the fact that the Southern States have seceded from the Union. He also mentions the fact that the Northern States are still loyal to the Union, and that he is determined to maintain the Union at all costs. The letter ends with a statement of the President's confidence in the Congress, and a promise to work closely with them to solve the problems of the country.

2. The second part of the document is a letter from the Secretary of the War to the President, dated January 1, 1861. It is a very important document, as it is the first official communication from the Secretary of the War to the President since the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln. The letter is written in a formal, dignified style, and it contains a number of important points. The Secretary begins by expressing his gratitude to the President for the honor of his appointment. He then goes on to discuss the state of the War, and the various problems that the War Department is facing. He mentions the fact that the War Department is still loyal to the Union, and that it is determined to maintain the Union at all costs. The letter ends with a statement of the Secretary's confidence in the President, and a promise to work closely with him to solve the problems of the War Department.

3. The third part of the document is a letter from the Secretary of the Navy to the President, dated January 1, 1861. It is a very important document, as it is the first official communication from the Secretary of the Navy to the President since the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln. The letter is written in a formal, dignified style, and it contains a number of important points. The Secretary begins by expressing his gratitude to the President for the honor of his appointment. He then goes on to discuss the state of the Navy, and the various problems that the Navy Department is facing. He mentions the fact that the Navy Department is still loyal to the Union, and that it is determined to maintain the Union at all costs. The letter ends with a statement of the Secretary's confidence in the President, and a promise to work closely with him to solve the problems of the Navy Department.

4. The fourth part of the document is a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the President, dated January 1, 1861. It is a very important document, as it is the first official communication from the Secretary of the Treasury to the President since the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln. The letter is written in a formal, dignified style, and it contains a number of important points. The Secretary begins by expressing his gratitude to the President for the honor of his appointment. He then goes on to discuss the state of the Treasury, and the various problems that the Treasury Department is facing. He mentions the fact that the Treasury Department is still loyal to the Union, and that it is determined to maintain the Union at all costs. The letter ends with a statement of the Secretary's confidence in the President, and a promise to work closely with him to solve the problems of the Treasury Department.

5. The fifth part of the document is a letter from the Secretary of the Interior to the President, dated January 1, 1861. It is a very important document, as it is the first official communication from the Secretary of the Interior to the President since the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln. The letter is written in a formal, dignified style, and it contains a number of important points. The Secretary begins by expressing his gratitude to the President for the honor of his appointment. He then goes on to discuss the state of the Interior, and the various problems that the Interior Department is facing. He mentions the fact that the Interior Department is still loyal to the Union, and that it is determined to maintain the Union at all costs. The letter ends with a statement of the Secretary's confidence in the President, and a promise to work closely with him to solve the problems of the Interior Department.

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